

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 4

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M. Ferrez was photographer to the Geological Survey of
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the various manufacturers they represent, which are kindly
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SLAVERY AND FREEDMEN: ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS.

Sixteen years ago the writer had occasion
to visit St. Thomas, city and island. This
had once been a productive, flourishing
island, under the management of planters
with slave labor, but the slaves had been
made free twenty-one years before, and
since then there had been no plantation
work of any account; and the products
of the island were almost nothing, not
sufficient to feed the population which,
in 1865, numbered about fifteen thousand,
of whom four-fifths or more were colored.
In answer to an inquiry it was said,
"there has been no plantation work since
emancipation."

Food, chiefly vegetable, was at that time
brought from other islands in small vessels
to the city of St. Thomas, and sold at
moderate prices to the people. The col-
ored population, as a rule, were well be-
haved and well dressed. There were several
churches, well attended by respectable look-
ing people, a large proportion of whom
were colored. The island and city were
peaceful and orderly, and the merchants
and shopkeepers, as well as the market
women selling fruits and vegetables, ap-
peared to be cheerful and contented.

It was a puzzle to know how all these
people lived, apparently comfortably, when
only a small portion, perhaps about ten
per cent., seemed to have employment;
the chief employment being in some way
connected with the steamers and vessels
that touched at this port. St. Thomas be-
ing a free port and an important coaling
station, and also a favorite calling place
for most vessels that had occasion to sail
in that neighborhood. Colored people were
employed in coaling vessels and in the
stores, and some were themselves in busi-
ness; but there appeared to be a large
majority without any visible means of sup-
port, who, nevertheless, were somehow
supported.

In answer to inquiries on this point, intel-
ligent men, who had been many years in St.
Thomas, said they "did not know how
they all lived." It was a mystery to them.

The Danish "army" in the island con-
sisted of 75 men, 25 of whom manned the
fort; and the St. Thomas newspapers of that
period were vigorously discussing the great,
unnecessarily great cost of the army; some
claiming that 25 men were sufficient, 10 of
whom could man the fort and fire the re-
quisite salutes, etc.

Being a free port, there was no custom
house, nor custom house officers, which ar-
rangement of course materially reduced the
expenses of the government and saved
annoyance to the numerous visitors, who
naturally desired to go on shore in such a
free land. Undoubtedly, visitors expended
considerable money in making purchases,
and probably still do so, where goods are
to be had at very reasonable prices, in ex-
cellent stores with very obliging owners and
clerks.

St. Thomas is handsomely situated on a
beautiful, crescent-shaped bay, forming an
admirable natural harbor, where vessels of
any draught can anchor in perfect security

The city starts at the water's edge, and creeps
a little way up the foot-hills of the mountain
which forms the back-ground and the back-
bone of the island, rising to a height of near-
ly eighteen hundred feet above the sea.
Situated in latitude 18½° N. and longitude
65 W., this island has a very salubrious
climate. It is warm at all times, but it is
not a hot climate, even in summer; the
thermometer rarely rising above 87° Fahren-
heit. Not much clothing is absolutely neces-
sary; yet the people dress much after the
fashion of the well-to-do visitors who make
calls, or sojourn there for pleasure or
health.

Meanwhile, there is here presented appar-
ent proof that slaves, when freed, will not
work. The proof is only apparent, however;
for when the circumstances are carefully
studied the reason for the condition of the
freed people becomes clear.

When emancipation was declared, without
any previous preparation for so radical a
change in the condition of a large propor-
tion of the people on the island, all of the
planters left the island, carrying with them
what movable capital they possessed, and
leaving the buildings and plantations to go
to ruin. No attempt was made to work the
plantations by free labor, and the slaves had
no means to carry on plantation work.
Left entirely to their own resources, which
were little more than those of grown up chil-
dren, there appeared to be no inducement
for them to do more than to eke out a bare
living, and that is all that most of them
have been doing ever since.

Surely, such an example as this is not to
be followed by Brazil. Surely, there cannot
be any intention on the part of Brazilian
planters to abandon their plantations and go
to some other country in the event of the
future emancipation of the slaves. If sub-
stantial emancipation is to be part of the
future policy of Brazil, it is a duty of the
statesmen of the country to render the
change as easy as possible, by the encourage-
ment of appropriate preparation on the part
of both owners and slaves. Slaves are men,
or they can be made to be men, in only one
way; and that is by treating them as men.
If they are treated like dogs, why should
they not act like dogs? Reciprocity in such
cases is natural.

It cannot be expected that slaves, brought
up in ignorance, can suddenly acquire the
knowledge and habits of free men, nor is it
necessary; but they can be encouraged to
labor, and they can be taught the value of
their labor to themselves and their families.

If they are to be made free within any
reasonable period, let their owners begin by
turning them into slave apprentices, into men
earning their freedom. The writer heard of
a case recently on a sugar plantation in the
province of Bahia where, through bad or
indolent management, a good estate had so
run down as to be almost worthless. Coming
into the possession of an energetic man of
advanced views, he took this strange course:
he said to the slaves, "earn me so many
sacks of sugar each year for three years, and
you shall be free." The slaves earned the
stipulated amount, and in three years, ac-
cording to promise, they were made free;

and their owner said that the profits they
made for him repaid him well. Is there
anything miraculous in this? Not at all.
It corresponds with facts now established
in the United States, that the freedmen
labor better and raise greater products than
ever they did as slaves. They now have
an inducement to labor, a palpable and
immediate reward in the shape of profits,
which enable them to feel like, and to be
really men. Their wives are free, their
children are free; every kind of labor, every
occupation is open to them. The conse-
quence is that the southern states, recently
devoted to slave labor and annually
falling behind their northern neighbors in
wealth and political importance, are now
looking up and rising in the scale of states.
They are introducing home manufactures
—especially of cotton—and having the raw
material and the labor in juxtaposition, they
can compare with their more skilled neigh-
bors of the north in the manufacture of
many fabrics for which they find a reliable
home market. Like circumstances naturally
lead to like results; why should not Brazil
have free labor and home manufactures?

PROGRESS.

THE IMPRENSA EVANGELICA.

TO THE RIO NEWS the *Imprensa Evan-
gelica* sends greeting!

Our excellent contemporary, THE RIO
NEWS, having failed to wake up our editorial
corps of the past year, 1880, by its
brotherly suggestion as to the subjects fitting
for our columns, returns to the charge in
its last issue with the kindly suggestion
(occasioned by the announcement that the
Imprensa Evangelica would for the present
adopt the form of a monthly periodical of
32 pages instead of a weekly of 8, as here-
tofore) that we put in a semi-annual appear-
ance, unless we can agree to treat "current
evils" and give up "discussions on antiquated,
doctrinal subjects." (NEWS, Jan. 24th, 1881).

We are sorry not to please our cheery
contemporary whose tri-monthly visits are
none too frequent, and whose deserved
success is evidenced by its increased size
and widening range of topics.

We wish it long life and prosperity in
its legitimate sphere, and hope that as it
grows, it may comprehend some things which
are not at present in its vocabulary, which
nevertheless are of some importance in the
fabric of society. We think them of such
fundamental importance that we are will-
ing to toil away at the unnoticed founda-
tions on which the more attractive
castles of our contemporaries shall rest, if
they abide the "time which testeth all."

We even hope that our ardent friend (for
it is the part of a friend to admonish) will
yet recognize that antiquated doctrines are the
very best doctoring for the radical ills (fathers
of the current evils) which afflict society.
We are willing and glad to see it apply
sedatives and lenitives to the patient, but we
are persuaded that something stronger than
anything we have seen in its *materia medica*
is required to kill the roots of the evils
multiform which threaten the life of this
people; and we stand ready to join hand
with the NEWS, and every other contem-

THE S. PAULO SLAVE TAX.

The following law was introduced into the São Paulo provincial assembly on the 17th ultimo. It was at once placed under discussion and was passed without delay, there being little or no opposition to it. It received the signature of the provincial president on the 23rd, and goes into effect at once. The text of the law is as follows:

ARTICLE I.—Ten days after the publication of this law in the journal which publishes the official acts, every slave entering this province will, according to legal documents, be matriculated in the provincial collector's office of whatever municipality, in a book destined for that purpose, and in the space of thirty days from the date of his entrance into the province.

ART. II.—For the matriculation, of which the preceding article treats, the master of the slave or the person to whose charge he is consigned, shall pay the sum of two contos of reis.

ART. III.—The violation of Articles I and II will incur a fine of one conto of reis for each slave besides the payment of the matriculation.

ART. IV.—The following are exempt from payment:

Section 1.—The matriculations of slaves who shall come through legitimate succession into the possession of persons residing in the province.

Sec. 2.—The matriculations of slaves of agriculturists who have agricultural establishments in the province at the time, providing that they were acquired at a date anterior to this law.

Sec. 3.—The matriculations of slaves, not exceeding three, who accompanied their masters and were destined for their own domestic service. These, however, will be subject to the payment of the matriculation fee should they have been alienated in any manner, or hired out.

ART. V.—The amount of the matriculation fees and fines, when such shall occur, shall be divided into two equal parts, the one constituting a provincial revenue, and the other serving to form a slave's savings fund in the terms of the law of September 28, 1871.

ART. VI.—In the regulations which shall be sent out for the execution of this law, the president of the province is hereby authorized to impose fines up to five hundred milreis. From the fines imposed by fiscal agents there shall be an appeal to the president.

ART. VII.—All dispositions to the contrary are hereby repealed.

THE S. PAULO SAVINGS BANK.

A recently-published report of the provincial savings bank of São Paulo, which we extract from the *Provincia de São Paulo*, gives the following amounts of deposits and withdrawals from its inauguration on the 1st of September, 1875, to the 31st of December, 1880.

year	deposits	interest	withdrawals
1875....	37,293\$	297\$690	5,415\$992
1876....	120,696	3,054 982	69,342 249
1877....	141,270	5,412 680	101,692 591
1878....	190,356	7,997 277	126,903 336
1879....	301,392	13,126 995	185,950 972
1880....	331,588	17,687 830	278,490 023
	1,122,595\$	47,577 454	767,795 163
Balance in bank Dec. 31, 1880....			402,377 291

The total number of periodicals now published in the United States is 10,131, with an aggregate circulation of 20,677,538 copies.

—During last year the sugar yield in the province of Juiz, Santiago, Salta and Tucuman amounted to 820,000 arrobas, and 5,000 pipas of aguardente, measuring 600,000 gallons. This, however, is far from being enough sugar to supply the whole republic, which, according to the custom house statistics, consumes 3,100,000 arrobas per annum. It may, nevertheless, be considered as a very encouraging sign of progress, since in 1874 the yield was only 80,000 arrobas.—B. A. Herald.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The *Jornal do Recife* got 494 paid subscriptions out of its offer of a premium of 30 half tickets in the Ypiranga lottery.

—The dredging in the Boia channel, Rio Grande, was concluded about the middle of last month.

—The *Ordem*, of Baturité, Ceará, of the 1st inst., reports heavy rains and a favorable winter in that locality. The crops are large and the country is improving rapidly.

—The city council of Santos has resolved to petition the São Paulo provincial assembly for permission to borrow 200,000\$ for street-paving purposes. It has also decided to expend 30,000\$ on the improvement of the Andara square.

—Complaints are made of a contraband trade between Cayenne, French Guiana, and Pará. Some large caoves have been apprehended with contraband goods on board, but it is known that many others are carrying on the traffic to various Brazilian towns all the way down to Maranhão.

—The December receipts of the Pará custom house were 488,821\$144, against 485,315\$043 for the month previous, and 681,711\$854 for the same month of 1879. The total receipts for the year amounted to 5,633,666\$512, of which 3,828,372\$109 came from imports and 1,805,294\$403 from exports.

—On Christmas night Clemente Pereira de Lima, of the Galpão plantation, district of Ipojuca, Pernambuco, became enraged with his brother Antonio and shot him in his own house. The shot not killing his victim, the wretch drew his knife and stabbed his wounded brother until he was dead. The assassin escaped.

—A blind beggar was arrested for drunkenness in the streets of São Paulo a few days ago. Arriving at the police station he protested vigorously against being searched on the ground that he was no thief. A search was made, however, and the "poor, blind man's" pockets were found to contain a Bank of Brazil draft for 3,468\$710, two gold coins and 35\$730 in current money.

—During the year 1880 the public library of Rio Grande was visited by 8,031 persons. The number of books taken out was 11,165. Gifts of 197 volumes and 11 periodicals were received. The receipts of the year, including the balance remaining over from 1879 were 4,653\$923, and the expenditures 4,068\$785, leaving a balance in the treasury of 585\$138.

—The formal ceremonies of laying the cornerstone for the building of the Brazilian-German exposition at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, took place on the 16th ult. The exposition will be held under the auspices of the Central Geographical and Commercial Society of Berlin which has a branch in Porto Alegre, and will be opened in the month of October next. The inaugural address was made by Mr. Carlos von Koseritz, editor of the *Gazeta de Porto Alegre*.

—The *Artista*, of Rio Grande, says that an Englishman, Mr. John C. Wigg, was attacked in the street by two unknown men on the night of the 18th ult., and was knocked down and robbed. Mr. Wigg was returning home from a theatrical performance, and the attack was made beside one of the public squares of that city. The robbers deliberately rifled all his pockets, taking even some cigars which were found in one of them. There were no policemen about and the highwaymen escaped at their leisure.

—It is reported that a conflict has taken place between the Brazilians and Argentines on the western boundary of Paraná, at a place called Chapocó where the former have undertaken to establish a military colony. The trouble arises from a disputed boundary, both parties claiming the territory lying between the Pepiri-merim and Pepiri-guassu. It seems that the Brazilians under Major Boruanan attempted to locate a military colony on this territory, and the Argentines resisted. The president of the Argentine Republic has sent an officer to investigate the affair.

—A bill was introduced into the São Paulo provincial assembly on the 20th ult. providing for the construction of new docks at Santos according to plan B and the respective estimates of Col. W. M. Roberts. The bill provides that the concession shall not be for a term less than 40 years, that the table of rates can be changed by the provincial authorities, that the lands acquired by the improvements shall belong to the province, that the contract shall be awarded upon competitive tenders, that the earth and stone needed shall be taken from places designated by the city council of Santos, that the works shall be completed within three years, that bids for the construction of an internal revenue collector's building will be included, that the guarantees and good character of the contractor will be considered as well as the price, that the provincial president is authorized to contract a loan of 2,000,000\$ at 7 per cent. interest for this work, and that the revenues of the new docks shall be applied to the payment of interest on this loan and its liquidation.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The December receipts of the "Recife a São Francisco" railway amounted to 156,598\$888, and the expenditures 63,116\$924.

—The December receipts of the Baturité railway amounted to 26,757\$959, and the expenditures to 17,499\$221, leaving a balance of 9,278\$738.

—The running of trains on the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway has been very irregular during the past week owing to the heavy rains, which have caused numerous land slides.

—The Mogiana railway has called for tenders to furnish sleepers, make the road bed and lay the superstructure of the Penha branch of that line. Tenders will be received until the 10th of February.

—The Barão de Araucária railway was opened to Triunpho, its terminal station, on the 23rd ult. The extension of this line from its junction with the "Macacé e Campos" road to Triunpho is 42 kilometers.

—The government has appointed Dr. Anírio Reis chief of the telegraph department of the Dom Pedro II railway vice Sr. Felipe de Barros e Vasconcellos removed for want of an engineer's diploma.

—The minister of agriculture has declared lapsed the concession granted to Messrs. Collins and Bentley for the construction of a railway between Rio de Janeiro and S. José do Rio Preto, passing through Petropolis.

—A general meeting of the Paulista shareholders will take place on the 27th inst. for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the directors and for taking into consideration the extension of that line as a part of the projected route to Matto Grosso.

—The November receipts of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway were 122,218\$230 and the expenditures 78,655\$348, leaving a net balance of 43,562\$882. The net receipts for the five months ending November 30 amount to a total of 216,441\$698.

—A collision took place at the Cinco Pontas stations, on the "Recife a São Francisco" railway, which resulted in the destruction of one third-class passenger coach, and various other injuries. No lives were lost, though several passengers were bruised. The engineer was arrested.

—The government has advertised for proposals for the extension of the Dom Pedro II railway from Barbaçena to Itaboraí—a distance of 104 kilometers. The proposals will be received up to the 18th inst. and must be accompanied with a deposit of 5,000\$ in the national treasury.

—By a decree of the 29th ult. the government concedes a 50-years privilege to José Alves Barbosa Junior, Antonio Borges da Silveira Lobo and Alfredo Cardoso Pereira for the construction of a railway between Mamanguape, province of Paraíba, and Acary, province of Rio Grande do Norte.

—The *Provincia de São Paulo*, of the 25th ult., says that the directors of the Bananal railway will soon assemble in São Paulo to consider the adoption of a new route, which offers greater advantages and will be less expensive. The estimated cost of the new route is 500,000\$, of which 400,000\$ is already subscribed.

—The minister of agriculture has notified Mr. Miguel Calogeras, who holds a provincial concession for the construction of a railway up the *serra* to Petropolis, that, as the Collins & Bentley concession has lapsed and as he proposes to respect the provincial concession, there is now no obstacle in the way of carrying out the project.

—The president of São Paulo has invited tenders for the construction, use and profit of a narrow-gauge railway from the port of Canada to the borders of the Assunguy colony, passing through Iguaçu and Xiririca. The term of concession will be 60 years. Tenders will be received during a period of 30 days, counting from the 28th ult.

—The report of the fiscal engineer of the Bahia Central railway, for the month of November, states that the line has 30 kilometers completed, 67 kilometers of road bed finished and 14 kilometers under construction. About 3,000 laborers are employed. The total expenditure to the end of November, including the Faixa de Sant'Anna branch, was 5,531,336\$911.

—After some six months' effort to build a railway by what is called "administration," the French company in charge of the construction of the "Paraná-agua a Curitiba" line has concluded to adopt the system which has heretofore proved most economical and profitable; that is, to "let" the work in large sections to local contractors whose ability to control labor and whose responsibility for the completion of work is beyond dispute. The first section of the heavy work on the *serra* has been awarded to Messrs. Coelho & Loureiro, and the second section, which ends at the top of the great plateau, has been awarded to Messrs. Spaulding & Tañie. We may therefore expect to hear that this railway, so important to the interests of the province of Paraná, is in course of being pushed to an early completion.

—The December receipts of the Ceará custom house were 163,269\$942.

—The December receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 264,180\$293.

—A tramway project has been started at Curitiba, province of Matto Grosso.

—A Ceará correspondent of the *Jornal* says that the coffee crop at Baturité will be very large, owing to the rains.

—The number of cattle received at the Pelotas slaughter houses for the season, up to the 20th ult., was 12,239 head.

—The number of animals killed during 1880 in the public slaughter house of Pará, for domestic consumption, was 22,600 head.

—The new slave registry law of Minas Geraes imposes a tax of 2,000\$ on every slave introduced into the province from without.

—The December receipts of the Manaós custom house were 22,466\$400. For the half year ending December 31 the receipts amounted to 198,983\$211.

—The president of São Paulo has issued the regulations governing the execution of the new slave matriculation tax, to take effect on and after the 4th inst.

—The *Diário de Santos* repeats its statement that there has been no cases of yellow fever in Santos. The sanitary state of that city is represented as highly satisfactory.

—On the night of the 25th ult. a custom house watchman at Santos apprehended some contraband goods to the value of 900\$. The contraband consisted of two barrels of beer, some ready-made clothing and two pieces of damask linen.

—Numerous inroads by Indians are reported from the province of Matto Grosso. The late rail after specimens for the president's cabinet, in which some women and children were captured and baptized, does not seem to have reduced the savages to submission.

—On the 22nd ult. 43 slaves were declared free at Mar de Hespanha, Minas Geraes, at a cost of 47,524\$784 to the emancipation fund and 965\$ to the private savings of the slaves. This gives an average cost of a little over 1,127\$ each.

—The American packet for January took home seventy specimens of fibrous plants which Mr. John C. Branner had collected in the neighborhood of Pará for the Edison Electric Light Co. Mr. Branner has strong hopes that some of them will meet Mr. Edison's requirements.

—A heavy rain storm occurred at Nova Friburgo on the night of the 28th ult. The stream flowing through the town overflowed its banks and inundated many houses, causing considerable damage. The "oldest inhabitant" states that no such storm ever occurred there before within his memory.

—A planters club was provisionally organized at Rezende, province of Rio de Janeiro, on the 23rd ult. About one hundred persons took part in the organization. Nothing definite was effected beyond the appointment of a committee to prepare a constitution for a permanent organization.

—The municipal council and chief of police of Itaquy, Rio Grande, has undertaken to put down cattle-stealing by issuing an order prohibiting the purchase of hides and the exposure and sale of jerked beef without proof that the same was honestly acquired or that the animals were killed in a certain slaughter house.

—A large canoe from Cayenne was seized at Pará early in January on suspicion of smuggling. A box containing merchandise was captured, but was afterwards found to be the property of a passenger. The master of the canoe was then fined 500\$ for navigating between Cayenne and Pará without a passport, manifest and other official papers.

—A prominent planter of Rezende, Rio de Janeiro, named Antonio Joaquim de Toledo, was killed by one of his slaves on the 27th ult. The crime was committed while the murdered man was dining, and was effected with an ax. The assassin gave himself up to the police authorities, and made no attempt whatever to conceal or excuse his crime.

—The *Norte de Minas*, of Diamantina, Minas Geraes, says that the river steamer *Saldanha Maranhão*, after two long voyages on the São Francisco, has been tied up at S. Hippolyto by order of the president of the province. The steamer is to be placed at the disposition of the Emperor, who, it is said, intends to make a voyage on the S. Francisco during his visit to Minas in April next.

—An association of planters has been organized at Rio Claro, São Paulo, under the title of "Associação Agrícola Commercial," for the purpose of establishing a commercial house in Santos for the sale of their products. The capital of the association is placed at 500,000\$, with the privilege of doubling it if necessary. The business will not be strictly limited to the planters of Rio Claro and vicinity, but will include all who may wish to consign their products to the Santos agency for sale.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet,
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194 Broadway.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 5TH, 1881.

THE final passage of the prohibitory tax upon imported slaves by the provincial assembly of São Paulo, and the signing of that measure by the provincial president on the 23rd ult., effectually disposes of the interprovincial slave traffic as far as the province of São Paulo is concerned. The three provinces of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes and São Paulo now stand pledged by a legislative act to suppress this shameful and inhuman traffic, and if the law is honestly enforced it will be suppressed. It is true that none of these provinces have had the courage to say in direct terms that the importation of slaves shall cease, but the indirect means employed in the imposition of a tax of 1,500\$ and 2,000\$ on every slave imported practically accomplishes the same result. As a matter of principle we would much prefer the express prohibition; but as a matter of policy we can cheerfully accept the tax, and congratulate the three assemblies on the good work which they have accomplished.

It must be admitted that the reply of the minister of agriculture to the representatives of the American steamship line, which we give elsewhere, leaves the question just where it was before. Months have passed since the government gave the company to understand that the objectionable call at Maranhão would be suppressed, and that the original contract, as agreed upon by both parties, would be approved. The measure, however, was permitted to drag in the Chamber, and was finally passed rather from the absence of any serious opposition than from any active advocacy of it. It then went to the Senate where it was at once buried in a committee and was referred to only by Senator Mendes d'Almeida who found it a convenient topic upon which to attack the ministry. It view of the circumstance that three years will have elapsed, since the contract was signed, before the Senate will act upon this measure, it would certainly seem to be both just and politic that the minister should be a little more definite. The breaking of this contract was a deliberate act of bad faith on the part of the Brazilian government and no temporizing policy will either excuse or mend it.

Would it not be wise for the British and American Club, about whose policy and management there has been so much dispute, to take into serious consideration the advisability of effecting some radical change within itself. It has tortured this community quite long enough with its exclusiveness and its financial troubles; it has a rare faculty for getting into trouble—a faculty which is only equalled by its cheerful assurance in soliciting assistance. It was organized with the benevolent purpose of keeping young men

out of the city, and affording a place for association and amusement. Good as this purpose may have been, it has been a signal failure. No one has been kept out of the city, nor out of bad company through its existence; in the contrary it has in more than one instance contributed directly to practices and habits which have reflected no little discredit upon it. And now that the charitable purpose of the Club has resulted in so great a failure, would it not be well to transform it into a Club pure and simple. To do that, the club-house must be located in the city, and it must be rigidly divested of all those sentimental notions about keeping young men out of bad company. The British and American Club never kept one single man out of bad associations; and it never will. The chief inducements which it has thus far offered have been liquors, billiards, and gossip—none of which can be classed as either highly moral or improving. It is full time that there should be an end to all this sentimental twaddle, and a beginning of something business-like and beneficial. If it is absolutely essential that the young employees of English and American business houses should be made the objects of a kind of moral oversight, then let there be a little more of private hospitality, and a little more of the better restraints of home influences. We shall not undertake to specify what should be done; but we beg to submit to the gentlemen who are now seeking to put this wretched concern on its feet once more, that were they to move into the city and start a genuine club-house—with well equipped dining-rooms and reading-rooms—and then run it on a purely business basis, there will be no further doubt about its success. There are many business men here who would gladly join such an institution, but who never will join under the policy which now governs it.

THERE is a general impression throughout the world that the emancipation law of 1871 declared that no more slaves should be born in Brazil. There is also a general belief that the Brazilian government enacted that law in good faith and with the purpose to strictly enforce it as an instrument for the extinction of slavery. How far are these impressions justified by the practices and occurrences of to-day? On the 3rd instant a sale of slaves took place at Valença, in this province, in which two distinct and positive provisions of the law were broken—and that too with the full knowledge and co-operation of the authorities. The advertised bills of sale were signed by an *escrindo* named Fernando Rodrigues Silva, and have been appearing in the daily papers of this city for some months. Attention has been called to these violations of law, but the government has shown no interest and the shameful proceeding has been allowed to take its course. Some gentlemen of this city, who felt that an effort should be made to stop the sale, wrote to Valença to that effect, and the reply was that if any steps were taken in the matter they must be taken at Rio. And so, there the matter rested. Valença is a kind of provincial slave market, and no one there dares to raise his voice against its practices. And here—who is there to take the initiative? The laws which were broken at Valença on the 3rd were that of 1831, which forbids the importation of slaves after that date, or the holding of Africans so imported, and that of 1871, which declares free all the children of slaves born thereafter. In one of the lots advertised there were sixteen native Africans whose ages, certified to by the *escrindo*, prove that they were imported since 1831, and 10 *ingenus*, whose ages prove their birth since September 28, 1871. The names, ages, and valuations of these *ingenus*, as certified to by the aforesaid *escrindo*, are as follows:

Vicente, 9 years, 400\$; Gertrudes, 6 years, 60\$; Hygino, 7 years, 200\$; Heloisa, 5 years, 60\$; Bem-vinda, 9 years, 250\$; Carolina, 7 years, 100\$; Maria, 4 years, 50\$; Manoel, 2 years, 10\$; Maria da Gloria, 6 years, 100\$; Anna, 4 years, 50\$.

In another lot there were more *ingenus* advertised, two of whom are only two years of age, and one of four years. The advertisement says that the "services" of these children are to be sold, and the valuation placed upon each of them is 50\$. Now all this is mere trickery. What "services" of a two-year-old child can be valued at 50\$? and by what right can any child under ten years of age be put up for public sale? Does this confirm the impression that slavery is being abolished in Brazil? We have spoken of these gross infractions of the law before—and to little or no effect. We have spoken of the illegal sale of native Africans under 50 years of age, and of the enslavement and sale of *ingenus*, and of the enslavement of free blacks, and of the Indian slave trade on the Amazon, and of the widespread cruelty to a helpless, downtrodden race. We have done all that could be done legitimately to awaken a humane and just public opinion in favor of this race, and in opposition to these open violations of law. All this, however, has been fruitless. The government does nothing; the people, outside a small band of abolitionists, are indifferent. It is true that concessions have been made by the slaveholders, and laws have been passed in the interests of emancipation—but what is the good of concessions and laws if they are not honestly executed? The plain truth is—and the Brazilian slaveholder knows it—that there never was a greater sham enacted by a national legislature (excepting, perhaps, that representative form of government adopted by Turkey a few years ago) than this very same emancipation law of 1871. It declares the freedom of all children born of slave women after that date, and to-day those children are publicly advertised and sold; it provides for the distribution of the emancipation fund every year, and up to to-day there have been only two distributions; it provides against over-valuations, and yet these transactions are notorious throughout the whole empire. A prominent journal of this city relates that a man lost a slave some twenty years ago, and he has just drawn an excessive valuation of that very man. Others have drawn fancy prices for the sick, the crippled, and the aged. Others have purchased slaves for a trifle and have drawn two and three times the amount of their investment from the fund. And this is called emancipation.

THE editor of the *Imprensa Evangelica* will please take our hat! We will not take to ourselves the pleasing conceit that our recent criticism on the exclusively doctrinal character of that periodical has borne fruit; but we are glad to say that the beginning of a change has taken place and that the *Imprensa* has actually begun to grapple with "current evils." We do not expect our evangelical contemporary to drop its special work, nor to renounce the mission to which it has dedicated its best efforts, but we do wish to see a little less of that profitless discussion about the resting place of Moses, the constituent elements of the miraculous supply of manna to the Israelites, the doctrine of transubstantiation, etc., and a great deal more of the practical needs of living, struggling men and women. Had the *Imprensa* ever discussed that gigantic evil, the "lottery," as it was discussed in its last issue—which we received only a few days ago—we would have been only too glad to have given it all due credit; and had its editors spoken of "current evils" as does our editorial correspondent "G. W. C.," there would never have been any occasion for criticism. We can not commend the

spirit of our correspondent too highly, and the way in which he strikes at some of the "evils" is not only refreshing but it inspires us with the wish that the same hand and pen had entered earlier into the work. We do not agree with him as to the primary importance of his special work, but we do agree with his ringing condemnation of certain practices and customs for which there is no possible justification. The importance of the work in which the clergy is engaged is not a question for us to discuss; our complaint lies in the practice of overlooking the practical, every-day necessities of the people in order to impress them with the purely sentimental and controversial phases of religion. With all due respect for the cloth, we submit that there is precious little good in preaching abstract religion to people who are ignorant, bigoted, superstitious, hungry, naked, and down-trodden. There are very few men who can listen patiently to religious homilies when suffering from hunger or from a bitter injustice. A religion of clashing doctrines and vague promises is poor balm for the ills which torture and crush human beings; as far as the practical necessities of men are concerned it is worse than useless. The *Imprensa* wishes, as "G. W. C." says, to strike at the root of all these evils. Now, has it ever done so? It is a patent fact that slavery is the root of very many of the evils which curse this country—what is the *Imprensa's* record on that question? No one to-day is blind to the pernicious influences of slavery upon the dominant classes, and no one is ignorant of its dwarfing and demoralizing effects upon those who, as children, have been reared in its midst—and yet, how many times has the *Imprensa* ever pointed this out? It has been the prime source of the brutal instincts which are now ruling the interior with fire, and lust, and murder; it has fed the lusts of the dominant class to such an extent that there is to-day not one clean place in all Brazil; it has taught that manual labor is a curse and a degradation, through which the whole country is filled with idlers, and thriftlessness, and stagnant industries; it has repulsed immigration through which new blood and better aspirations could be introduced into the country; it has encouraged vice, corrupted youth, suppressed reforms, and weakened the ruling class. More than that, it is so great an injustice and crime against the helpless negro that human law knows no penalty severe enough to punish it. Now right here is a giant root of evil—how many times has the *Imprensa* ever denounced it? And then, there is the "lottery" system, which is filling the country with gamblers, injuring business, and encouraging dishonesty—when, before this last issue, did the *Imprensa* ever address itself to that source of evil? At this time the number of lotteries authorized by the imperial and provincial governments will probably equal the days of the year, and their pernicious influences are simply immeasurable. Then, too, there are the errors in the school system, mistakes in the colonization laws, wrongs in the land laws, injustice in the taxation laws, vice and oppression in the laws regulating marriage and burial, and many others of like character—all of whom are potent sources of evil. How is it possible for the *Imprensa* to ignore all these? Does "G. W. C." think that he can build a superstructure of Christianity upon such foundations? Does he believe that he can carry on a work of religious reform while all these influences are in active operation against him? Or will he agree with us that the only true way is to strike directly at the evils themselves, to call a spade a spade, and to spare none? And then when all these evils are driven out and men are either educated or compelled into a purer and better way of living, the cause of

religion will find that it has lost nothing by the non-sectarian character of the work done, while the world at large will have materially gained through it. We are glad to see that the *Imprensa*, under its new management, will take a more active part in these discussions, and in so doing its sphere of usefulness will unavoidably be much increased. We shall now expect to see the faults and crimes of the day castigated with an unsparing hand, even to the disfigurement of some of those "feeling swells" who have roused the just indignation of our correspondent. The *Imprensa* will please accept our hand!

LOCAL NOTES.

—The Pedregulho reservoir was struck by lightning on the 22nd ult. There is now a strong probability that it will not hold water.

—The city council has decided to exact a deposit of 10 per cent. on all municipal contracts as a guarantee for the character and preservation of the work.

—Decree 9778, of the 22nd ult., grants a ten years' privilege to Francisco Pinto Brandão for a process of manufacturing vinegar from sugar cane, which he claims to have discovered.

—Joaquim Velloso Tavares claims to have improved the insect destroyer prepared according to the formula of the French chemist Dumas, and decree 7,949, of the 18th ult., grants him a ten years' monopoly in its manufacture.

—The government has appointed a commission of twenty members, under the presidency of the Visconde de Jaguary, to prepare a plan for the division of the empire into electoral districts, in conformity with the new law. The commission is composed of eminent men from both parties.

—In a circular of the 10th ult. the minister of finance directs that the treasury and sub-treasury officials, before paying the salaries of the engineers in government employ under decree 3,001, of the 9th of October last, shall exact the payment of all imposts, both due and to become due for the current year.

—Three extraordinary and supplementary credits received the Emperor's signature on the 9th ult.—one appropriating 5,000,000\$ for the navy and 4,000,000\$ for the army, another 3,360,549\$966 for the minister of finance, and the third 506,628\$696 to the minister of agriculture.

—On the 11th of November, 1875, there was a little difficulty between a Portuguese, Antonio Bernardo, and an American, Henry Freeman. The result was the arrest of Bernardo for inflicting wounds upon Freeman with a club. The case came to trial on the 27th inst.—after a lapse of over five years—when the accused was acquitted.

—The city fathers received a petition on the 27th ult. from Messrs. Moraes & Moriera Pacheco asking permission to place three chair-scales in the public streets of the city, for the accommodation of persons who may wish to be weighed. As it was too weighty a question to be decided at once, the council referred it to the health committee.

—A circular issued from the department of empire explains that the new requirements for the exhibition of diplomas by government officials does not apply to the imperial observatory. It should be observed, however, that this exception is made after a vigorous protest by Dr. Emmanuel Liais, who had been called upon for his diploma.

—The minister of agriculture has instructed the engineers, Drs. Borja Castro, Thirulo do Magalhães, and Manuel Tavares Aquino, to make an examination of the mountain streams Boa Vista, Sabino, and others flowing into the Rio Iguaçu, with reference to their use in connection with the city water supply. Of course, the commission will have nothing to do with the Rio São Pedro!

—The new municipal president, Dr. Ferreira Nobre, has discovered an ancient tax regulation on the tramway lines of this city by which about 80,000\$ per annum can be squeezed out of those wretched corporations. The tax is so much per metre of the zone through which the tracks are laid. If the new president does not kill the hen that lays the golden eggs, it will certainly be through no fault of his own.

—In a circular of the 19th ult. the minister of agriculture directs that the provincial presidents shall take steps to check certain abuses which have sprung up in the acquirement of public lands. It is known that parties have purchased public lands and have sold them before measuring them and paying the official fees required by law. The minister directs that these requirements shall be met within six months and that no sale will be valid until they are met.

—The report of the city treasurer to the council on the 27th ult. shows a balance of 71,156\$693 in the treasury.

—On the 24th and 25th ult. the *Diário Oficial* published two speeches of Senator Mendes d'Almeida against the United States and Brazil steamship subsidy.

—A sham battle took place on Botafogo bay on the 28th ult. After a brilliant display of military ardor both on sea and on land, the naval force effected a landing and captured a fort held by the land division. One special feature of the attack on the fort was a diplomatic sortie on the part of the combatants in which proposals of peace were made and rejected.

—The city council has published a municipal by-law, approved by the general government, by which it is forbidden to tear up or excavate any public street between the 1st of December and 31st of March of each summer. The necessary work for repairing gas, water or sewer pipes can be effected, but the excavations can not remain open more than 48 hours.

—We have received the first number of *A Mulher*, a new monthly periodical published in New York under the editorial management of two Brazilian ladies, D. Maria Augusta Generoso Estrella and D. Josefa A. F. Mercedes de Oliveira. The new journal is specially dedicated to the interests and rights of Brazilian women, and is both well printed and finely illustrated. *A Mulher* has our sincere congratulations and well wishes.

—We have received "Bulletin, No. 5" of the "Associação Central Emancipadora" of this city, a well-printed and valuable pamphlet of 48 pages. It is the design of the society to make these "Bulletins" a complete record of its emancipation work, and a medium for the publication of the addresses delivered at its Sunday afternoon sessions. This last "Bulletin" contains a full list of the 362 slaves recently freed in this city through the second distribution of the emancipation fund.

—A public trial of the manufacture of gas from turf took place at Niterói on the evening of the 29th ult., in the presence of the Emperor and various distinguished personages. The special apparatus for the manufacture of turf gas did not work, so the ordinary apparatus was used. The trial resulted to the entire satisfaction of all present, the light produced by a 3½-foot burner being equal to 23 candles, while that of the ordinary gas was equal to only 16 candles. The manager of the gas company states that each ton of turf will produce 13,000 cubic feet of gas, and that there is a saving of one-third in the time of manufacture. The comparative figures, showing the cost of gas from the two substances, are not given.

—The *Gazeta* relates that one of its subscribers in this city received a present of two turkeys from a friend up country in October last. The birds were sent down by the Dom Pedro II railway, and the gentleman paid on them not only the railway charges but 350 reis also as duties on an article for export. The same gentleman had had a cow and bullock at his *chacra* for some months and he wished to send them to pasture on a plantation in the municipality of Parahyba do Sul. He went to the Dom Pedro II railway offices on the 24th ult. to arrange for their transportation and was required to pay, besides the freight charges, a sum of 4\$ as the "tax on consumption." Through a lack of transportation facilities the animals were not dispatched on that day, nor did the railway receive them until the 1st inst. when the "consumption" tax was again exacted, notwithstanding the books of the collector showed that it had been once paid. From such examples as this it is clear that there is still a little needed reform work on the part of the government, before it can justly claim the credit of encouraging industry and commerce.

—Government people at Washington are somewhat surprised to learn that Mr. Hilliard's anti-slavery letter, and his presence at an anti-slavery dinner in his individual capacity, should have been criticised in an unfriendly manner by a portion of the Brazilian press, and that even Counselor Saravia did not respond to an interpellation on this subject in the most commendatory terms. The *American Correspondence*, dated Washington January 1st, says:—"It is thought at Washington that there was no occasion to make so much fuss at Rio de Janeiro about his [Mr. Hilliard's] presence at the banquet since Dom Pedro himself, during his visit to the United States in 1874, stated on every occasion (and it was repeated to everybody by his ambassador at Washington, and notably to Mr. Hilliard, of whom he pretended to be an admirer) that the Brazilian government was dissatisfied with the law of 1871, which had only proclaimed the partial abolition of slavery, and that he should endeavor in every way to compel the planters to hasten the emancipation of their negro hands. The cabinet at Washington is unwilling to believe that those statements were merely made with the object of winning popularity for the Emperor Dom Pedro in the minds of the American people."

—The new council has resolved to enforce an old by-law requiring the street refuse carters to have their work completed before 9 o'clock, a. m. There was a strike among the carters, but they finally concluded to go on with their work. It was then found that the facilities for carrying away the refuse in scows were not sufficient, and so the matter stands. The service in some streets is now neglected to a dangerous degree!

—We have received the *Almanach do Mequetrefe* for 1881, for which the publishers will accept our thanks. This illustrated, humorous publication is now in its second year, and forms a well printed book of 136 pages. The art displayed is scarcely of the highest order, but it is of the class which suits many people, and that probably satisfies all scruples on the part of the publisher. When the time comes for the editor and publisher to lead and form public opinion, instead of pandering to its baser impulses, we shall hope to see the *Mequetrefe* elevate its standard just ninety-nine out of a possible hundred per cent.

—An Italian pack-peddler went to the Dom Pedro II station on the 1st inst. to take a train for Porto Novo da Cunha. He was there arrested by the police on suspicion of having been concerned in a robbery. He was searched and the contents of his pack were scattered about, and then he was taken to the police station and detained ten hours. He was then permitted to go to a business house where he was known in order to prove his identity, after which he was discharged. During the search of his person 3\$ were taken from him, and he was compelled to pay 2\$ at the station for the privilege of going to prove his identity. Comment is unnecessary!

THE total ordinary revenue of the United States treasury for the fiscal year 1879-80 amounted to \$333,526,610 and the expenditures to \$277,642,957, leaving a surplus income of \$55,883,653. During the year the sum of \$73,968,087 was applied to the redemption of the public debt.

THE executive committee of the New York international exposition of 1883 has selected the Inwood grounds as the site for the projected exhibition. This site is situated near the upper end of Manhattan island, and is eleven miles from the City Hall. It lies on Harlem river and comprises 250 acres of high ground, possessing every advantage of picturesque location and accessibility. Three new railways are already projected to the grounds.

A SCIENTIFIC expedition from the United States, consisting of a corps of engineers, a photographer, a botanist, a geologist, a physician and the irrepressible newspaper man, for the exploration of the state of Zulia (of which Maracaibo is the principal city), in Venezuela, is said to be almost completed. The prime mover in this important expedition is Mr. Plancher, one commercial agent at Maracaibo. As the state of Zulia is one of the richest regions in mineral and agricultural resources in Venezuela, and as this expedition will open up the whole district to foreign trade, great results are expected from this expedition. The Venezuelan government, it is said, are favorable to this movement, and will, it is expected, render material assistance thereto.—*American Mail*, December, 1880.

COMMERCIAL

February 4th, 1881
Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d.
do do do do do U. S. 54 1/2 cents.
do do do do do U. S. 54 1/2 cents.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 18837
do of £1. stg. in Brazilian gold. 88889
Bank rate of exchange on London 10-day. 22 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 815 r. gold.
do do do do do U. S. 54 1/2 cents.
Value of \$1.00 (81.81 per £1 stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper). 2563
Value of £1 sterling " " 10899

EXCHANGE.

January 22.—Rates of the banks unchanged at 23½ on London, 424 on Paris, 523-525 on Hamburg. Small transactions in private paper at 22½-24 on London and 418 on Paris.
Jan. 26.—The English and Commercial banks affixed to-day the following rates: 23½ on London, 424 on Paris and 524 on Hamburg. Small transactions in private paper at 22 7/16-24 on London and 420 on Paris. Sovereigns sold at 10890 for the end of the month.
Jan. 25.—The English and Commercial banks drew small sums at the rates of yesterday. Private paper was done at 22 7/16 on London and 420 on Paris.
Jan. 26.—Only the English Bank maintained its former rates; other banks did not draw. Small transactions in private paper at 22½-24 on London, 420 on Paris and 523 on Hamburg. Sovereigns 10890 for end of the month.
Jan. 27.—The English, New London and Commercial banks drew at 22½ on London, 416-21 on Paris and 520 on Hamburg, withdrawing these rates, however, after 11 o'clock. In private paper the transactions were insignificant at 22 5/16-24 on London and 422-25 on Paris. Sovereigns sold at 10890 cash.

Jan. 28.—In the morning the banks had no rates but gave small amounts on London at 20½, private paper being negotiated at 23½. At 1 o'clock the English and Commercial banks affixed the following rates: 23½ on London, 429-430 on Paris, 523 on Hamburg. Small transactions in private paper were then effected at 22 7/16-24 on London, 424 on Paris. Sovereigns 118000 sellers, 10890 buyers.

Jan. 29.—Market quiet but somewhat firmer. The English and Commercial banks maintained the rates of 23½ on London, 429-430 on Paris, 523 on Hamburg. Private paper was negotiated at 22½-24 on London and 424-426 on Paris. Sovereigns sold at 10890 cash.

Jan. 31.—All the banks adopted to-day the following rates: 23½ on London, 429 on Paris and 523 on Hamburg. Small business in private paper at 22½-24 on London and 423-424 on Paris. Sovereigns sold at 10890 cash.

February 1.—No alteration in the rates of the banks. Market firm but not active. Private paper on London negotiated at 22½-24.

Feb. 5.—The banks maintained the rates of yesterday until 1 p. m. when they withdrew from the market. Previous to that hour small transactions had been done in bank paper at 23½ on London and in private paper at 22½-24 on London and 425 on Paris. Sovereigns 118000 sellers, 10890 buyers.

Feb. 4.—To-day all the banks opened with the rate of 22d. on London.

—The large dry-goods house of Felix Cassin & Co., 1 this city, has failed. The liabilities are estimated at about 800,000\$.

—The January returns of the custom house of this port shows the total receipts to be 3,443,521\$522, as follows:
From imports..... 2,967,750\$821
Exports..... 455,165 50
Despatch maritime..... 13,841 88
Other sources..... 6,764 33
Deposits..... 3,443,521 522
Resstitutions..... 32,778 343
Internal revenue receipts, 406,014\$799.

—According to the semi-annual report of the "Companhia Fluvial" of Rio Grande, the gross receipts for the last half of 1880 were 91,513\$300, and the net receipts 45,246\$260. A dividend of 15\$ per share was declared, and the sum of 18,628\$940 was transferred to the reserve fund which is now increased to 80,000\$, or more than half the capital employed. This increase in the fund is made necessary by the necessity of purchasing a dredge and some coverts at an early day, for which the company expects to spend 75,000\$. The dividends for the year amounted to 25\$ per share.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

January 21,
30 Six per cent apolices..... 1,028 000
54 do (outsale)..... 1,029 000
4 do Loan of 1868..... 1,160 000
48 Banco do Brazil..... 274 000
10 do Industrial..... 216 000
50 do do Commercio (outs. sale)..... 157 000
50 Integridade Insurance Co..... 55 000
10 S. Paulo and Rio R. R..... 170 000
50 Petropolis R. R..... 180 000
180 Carris Urbanos, ex-div. (80 outs. sale)..... 216 000
Macabé & Co's R.R. debts (small lot, a.s.)..... 68 7/8
Rincos Rural (outs. sale)..... 245 000
January 22,
4 Six per cent apolices..... 1,030 000
10 do..... 1,029 000
4 Leopoldina R. R. debentures..... 214 000
18 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (130)..... 91 7/8
19 do do do..... 92 1/2
20 do do Commercio..... 158 000
37 do do..... 196 000
17 do do Brazil..... 274 000
100 Previdente Insurance Co. (outs. sale)..... 10 000
January 24,
10 Six per cent apolices..... 1,030 000
117 Banco do Brazil..... 274 000
40 do do Commercio..... 196 000
79 Carris de Montevideo..... 1 000
620 do Urubano (ex-div)..... 220 000
200 do Villa Isabel..... 175 000
120 Fidelity Insurance Co..... 131 000
330 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes..... 89 7/8
January 25,
80 Six per cent apolices..... 1,030 000
33 do..... 1,029 000
6 Provincial apolices of 200\$..... 92 1/2
95 Banco do Commercio..... 196 000
100 do Rural (outs. sale)..... 245 000
100 Leopoldina R. R. do..... 214 000
20 Carris Villa Isabel..... 175 000
300 do Urubano..... 220 000
50 S. Christoval (outs. sale)..... 42 000
135 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (140)..... 89 1/2
194 do do do (40)..... 91 3/4
January 26,
20 Six per cent apolices..... 1,035 000
40 Banco do Brazil..... 274 000
40 do do..... 275 000
3 do Rural..... 246 000
100 Carruagens Fluminenses..... 55 000
200 Carris Urbanos..... 220 000
100 do S. Christoval (outs. sale)..... 300 000
193 Carruagula R. R. debent. (103 outs. sale)..... 220 000
8 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (130)..... 92 7/8
60 do Predial do do..... 77 1/2
100 Leopoldina R. R. debentures..... 214 000
January 27,
80 Six per cent apolices..... 1,040 000
15 do (outsale)..... 1,035 000
2 do do..... 94 3/4
41 Provincial apolices of 200\$..... 275 000
50 Banco do Brazil (outs. sale)..... 220 000
50 do Rural..... 246 000
145 Carris Urbanos..... 220 000
37 do..... 220 000
200 Carris de Montevideo..... 1 250
200 do Villa Isabel, for 3rd February..... 175 000
75 Integridade Insurance..... 57 000
480 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (130)..... 92 1/2
300 do do do (40)..... 92 1/2
30 do do do..... 92 7/8

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